HUXLEY AND YOUMANS' PHYSIOLOGY. THE ELEMENTS OF PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE:
A TEXT-BOOK FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. BY
THOMAS H. HUXLEY, LL. D., F. R. S., and W.M. JAY
YOUMANS, M. D. 12300. Pp. 420. D. Appleton & Co.

The educational struggle which has been so long pending between the partisans of classical and scientific culture is probably destined to terminate in a compromise which shall embrace the truth on both sides of the question. There are unmistakable evidences of a tendency to abandon the narrow ground hitherto occupied by each, and to accept larger views in which the antagonisms are less sharply defined. The more intelligent and candid classicists are beginning to admit that however impertant be the question of mental discipline in education, more must be yielded to the claims of knowledge itself; while the opposite party is placing the claims of science less on the utilitarian value of its facts than on their suitableness to attain the highest ends of mental discipline. The extremists of both sides of course concede nothing, but there is arising a common ground of agreement between these whilom belligerents which cannot fail to react in desirable ameliorations and improved methods

of enliure. One of the baneful effects of that scientific onesidedness which has insisted on the supreme importance of mere facts, or the data of knowledge, has been a method of presentation which had little or no reference to the mental reactions of the student. To simplify and dilute the exposition making it so easy as to require no vigorous effort in acquisition has been the prominent aim, and hence the preparation of scientific school-books has been a race among writers to fulfill these conditions. The type of a scientific school-book seems to have been one that could be read like a newspaper, or novel. There is vagueness and looseness of statement where there should be clearness and compression; accuracy and fidelity to truth are sacrificed to the startling, the sensational, and the doubtful, while the chief object is rather to cram the memory with alleged facts than to call out the higher activities of the mind.

It can admit of little doubt that our educational system is largely responsible for this state of things. Regarding science in the light of a modern intruder, it has not advanced it to the place in education which it merits-has not taken control of it and secured its expression in the highest and best intellectual forms. Finding little hospitable entertainment in institutions of learning, it has been driven out to make its home with "the people," and as their chief difficulty has been to understand it, the great effort has coustantly been to reduce it to the apprehension of the commonest capacities.

But it is now clearly seen that science in future is to discharge a higher function in education than heretofore-that it is to be elevated to the rank of a means for training. To the accomplishment of this important reform two things are indispensable. First, teachers who can not only expound the truths of science, but who can do far more than this-can wse it ason instrument of mental training. Our most imperative educational need is for instructors who can make living and valuable knowledge the means of the highest culture. That such knowledge can thus be used and that in certain important respects it is preëminently suited to this end will no longer be seriously questioned, but teachers competent to so apply it are yet too rare. It is, however, a happy sign of the times that their number is increasing. It is the business of our Normal Schools to furnish them, and they will be forthcoming in numbers, and degree of attainment as they shall be demanded by

The second requirement in this case is for a more elevated order of scientific literature—for text-books that shall so present the facts and principles of science that their acquirement will involve a constantly improving and invigorating exercise of the mental powers. Granting that the highest excellence of a scientific treatise must ever consist in the fidelity of its statements; yet if such treatise is to be used for educational purposes, something further is needed; and the manner of presentation at once becomes an all-important element of the question. It is at this point that most of our scientific schoolbooks break down, and it is largely because of this that the devotees of the traditional system maintain so persistently that scientific studies are of little or no educational value.

These observations are necessary to enable us to appreciate the claims of the new work on physiby Messrs. Huxley and Youmans. Prof. Huxley has not only a high reputation as an original and independent inquirer, to whom we are indebted for an actual enlargement of the bounds of knowledge in this department of thought, but he is distinguished among scientific writers for his lucid and masculine English, and for his mastery of the literary art. In these characteristics the present work surpasses all the former contributions to the school literature of physiology. It is written with plainness, conciseness, and strength of language, and with a compression of statement which enables the author to bring a large body of facts and principles within the narrowest compass of distinct presentation. This concentration of thought and compactness of expression is well surted to call out that continuous effort of the intellect which is one of the highest aims of systematic study, and which is indispensable to secure the solid benefits of mental culture. The educational advantages of the mathematics are continually sounded in our ears because they demand unremitting attention on the part of the student, and coerce mental exertion. The claim is just, but the mathematics are far from having a monopoly of such advantage. Other sciences afford similar benefits if properly treated, and Prof. Huxley has done the cause of education a very important service by preparing an elementary physiological treatise, the mastery of which will not only put the student in possession of a large bulk of invaluable knowledge but will be equally invaluable as a mental discipline.

But Prof. Huxley is first of all a man of science, and it was perhaps less the considerations here referred to than to publish a valid and trustworthy work upon the subject which induced him to prepare the present volume. His chief aim in its preparation is thus modestly stated by himself:

is thus modestly stated by himself:

My object in writing it has been to set down, in plain and concise language, that which any person who desires to become acquainted with the principles of human physiciology may learn, with a fair prospect of having but little to unlearn as our knowledge widens.

It is only by inadvertence, or from an error in judgment, therefore, that the work contains any statement, or dectrine, which cannot be regarded as the common property of all physiologists. I have endeavored simply is play the part of a sieve, and to separate the well-established and the essential from the doubtful and the unimportant portions of the vast mass of knowledge and opinion we call human physiology.

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No one conversant with the literature of this subject will question the necessity of the performance of this task by an able hand. Partly because of the incompleteness of the present state of physiology, and the doubt that hangs over many of its higher problems, and partly because so many human ques-Mons of the highest moment constantly mix themselves up with physiological considerations, the temp-tation is great to include almost everything in the circle of physiological exposition-to entertain probable hypotheses as better than none at all-to subordinate the true to the interesting, and to satisfy curiusity by answering all inquiries. Nothing, therefore, was more needed than a thorough winnowing of the chaff of irrelevant statement and sparious science

chaff of irrelevant statement and spurious science from the wheat of valid and verified truth, and as the miscellative on public is no competent judge in the matter, the work required to be done by one whose high authority in science is a guirantee of its faith all performance.

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But while Prof. Huxley has evidently exercised a vigilant caution in separating the doubtful from the well-settled in physiology, it is bying means to be interested that he has done this by merely collating old views which have hitherto borne the stamp of public acceptance. On alle contrary, his work is written from the point of view of the latest and ripeed interesting and disclose; the knowledge which his encessary to savid these results is practical knowledge. He is a practical knowledge which his necessary to savid these results is practical knowledge which his necessary to savid these results is practical knowledge which his head of the world of science. As in true science all seasons the part of the world of science, as in true science all seasons and the completest, and capped which will be provided the provided of the world of science, as in true science all seasons the part of the world of science, as in true science all seasons the part of the world of science, as in true science all seasons the part of the world of science, as in true science all seasons the part of the world of science, as in true science all seasons the part of the world of science, as in true science all seasons the science all seasons the part of the world of science, as in true science all seasons the part of the world of science,

the most advanced state of thought in the minds of the ablest inquirers.

As physiology is strictly defined to be the science of vital actions or living forces, it cannot fail to be directly and profoundly affected by the views which are entertained of the philosophy of forces. It is well known that this great department of science has undergone a revolution during the past generation. The doctrine of the conservation of force—that force being as indestructible as matter persists in its total amount, and the doctrine of the correlation of forces—that the various forms of energy are mutually convertible, are now recognized by the physicists of all nations as great fundamental truths with which the various special sciences are to be brought into harmony. The principles here involved are so vast, so pregnant, and so revolutionizing, that their full working out in all the departments of science must be a slow, cautious, and difficult labor of time. Prof.

Huxley has dealt with this subject in its physiological bearings with great tact and judgment. Without going formally into the question, and without committing himself to any of its doubtful or contested aspects, he tacitly accepts the doctrine of view. Physiology is the doctrine of functions or vital activ. Viewed this kind are unfavorable to hygient efforts. We can easily understand that minds fully possessed by Texas dealthy understand that minds fully possessed by Texas Contestand that minds fully possessed subject of physiology from that point of view. Physiology is the doctrine of functions or vital activities. But these phenomena are manifested through definitely structural organisms, so that before the functions or activities can be understood, something mast be known of the mechanism by which they are conditioned and manifested. A certain amount of anatomy is therefore the inevitable accompaniment and indispensable preliminary of physiological study. Prof. Huxley presents just so much of the structure as is essential to comprehend the functions—so much as is necessary to interpret the living organism dynamically, and he then considers the physiological problem as a question of the disturbance and restoration of equilibrium between the reception and expenditure of matter and force. The functions of alimentation, circulation, respiration, and secretion, and the exercise of physical and mental power are considered in the light of losses and gains to the system and with constant reference to the physiological balance of forces.

When we reflect to what an extent bodily and mental health, vigor, and endurance are dynamical questions involving exhaustion and recovery of physiological power-how growth, or the increase of mass, and development or the perfecting of structure, and how the calorifying, digestive, and assimilating functions, and the expenditure of muscular and nervous energy are all but so many antagonizing claims upon the limited stock of vital power, and that any excessive draft of either is at the expense of the others, it is apparent how supremely important and fruitful of the highest benefits is this method of viewing the living economy.

The circumstances which have led to the twofold authorship of this volume are thus explained by Dr.

Youmans in his preface. My friend and teacher, Professor Huxley, having been for a considerable time engaged in the preparation of an elementary work on Physiology, at such brief intervals as he could snatch from his laborious scientific researches, and it having been suggested to him that its republication in this country might be desirable, he confided the early sheets of the work to me, to make such additions of matter and modifications of form as might be thought the circumstances and requirements of of matter and modifications of form as might be thought proper to adapt it the circumstances and requirements of American education. This I have done to the best of my judgment by contributing eight chapters to the present edition; the first, on the relation of Physiology to the other sciences; and the last seven, forming Part II, which treats briefly of general Hygiene, or the application of the principles of Physiology to the art of preserving health. I have also numbered the paragraphs of the work continuously, prefixed headings to them, and appended a set of questions to the whole.

We are satisfied that upon an examination of the work, the great majority of teachers will coincide with the American editor in his estimate of what the work required to adapt it to the educaional wants of the country. Professor Huxley's book is strictly limited to the subject of human physiclogy, and occupies but 254 pages of the volume. It is to be remembered that school-books in England are prepared less with reference to the general wants or needs of the public, than to the rigorous governmental examinations by which education in that country is largely regulated. To what extent that system is superior to our own it is not necessary here to inquire; we only refer to it in its influence upon the construction of text-books which tends to limit them strictly to the specific topics in reference to which the author has achieved his position. For this reason. Professor Huxley does not travel beyond his legitimate physiological sphere.

But the educational usages in this country are different. We have no enforced system of examination; and whether for good or for evil, the choice of subjects are open to the largest discretion on the part of teachers. There is also with us a requirement more urgent than exists anywhere else that school books shall be of a practical character-that they shall present the uses and applications of knowedge as well as its purely scientific relations. Especially in physiology it is undeniable that there is a growing demand that increasing attention shall be given to questions of personal and public hygiene. And as, in most cases, the student will take up but one work on physiology in the course of his studies, it seems indispensable that the facts of bygiene should be considered in connection with it. There is, however. a great advantage in their separate treatment, as in he volume before us, where the student first masters the physiology and then proceeds to the study of its hygienic applications. Dr. Youmans takes up the subject systematically in a series of chapters on the scope and aims of hygiene, on air and health, water and health, food and health, clothing and health, exercise and health, and in his closing chapter he treats with considerable fullness the subject of mental hygiene. This chapter of forty-two pages treats of first body and mind; second, the forms of mental impairment; third, the causes of mental impairment; and we regard it as the most important part of the book. In their private capacities, and also as jurors, men are constantly liable to be called upon to form judgments upon the subject of mental soundness and to act upon these judgments. Within a century a revolution has taken place in men's ideas upon the nature and causes of mental impairment-a revolution that has resulted in one of the most salutary changes of policy which has taken place in the course of human affairs. But, although all are interested in this change and the knowledge which has led to it, little has been done to diffuse information concerning it among the people-it is still an affair of the medical profession. Upon no subject, perhaps, is there so wide and deep a gulf between what science has established and the current babits of popular thought as is illustrated by mental hygiene. And as the matter is hardly touched upon in any of our current physiological text-books, we are glad that Dr. Youmans has given it so full a

The following paragraphs from Dr. Youmans's intro-duction to the treatise on bygione present a favorable specimen of the fucid and practical manner in

which he handles the subject.

Twofold Value of Knowledge.—Knowledge may be considered as having a twofold value, intellectual and practical. In an intellectual point of view, all real knowledge, no matter how great or how small the subject, how near or how remote, how useful or how useless, has a value which is due to intrinsic truth, to the pleasure of its pursuit, and the mental benefits which result from its acquisition. The pure love of truth, for its own sake, is a very powerful incentive to the well-cultivated intellect, and is the main impulse which has prompted to scientific research and the extension of the boundaries of knowledge. But it sometimes becomes so absorbing a passion as to obscure that value of knowledge which lies in its user. Science elucidates the laws of nature, and the human mind has a high satisfaction in this work, but the principles of science have an exaited value in their applications to art, or as furnishing enlightened rules of action. which he handles the subject.

New can cassily understand that minds fully possessed by them will tend to a passive acquisecence in what is few to be unavoidable, and the prophilation of Diving the by fasting, huministion and prayers, will take the piace of intelligent, vigilant, and systematic and each such as the prevention of disease. In past indeed, such notions have operated as powers regulations were first intelligent, vigilant, and systematic indeed, such notions have operated as powers regulations were first instituted to refer and when vaccination was proposed as a preventive for small-power of regulations were first instituted to refer and when vaccination was proposed as a preventive for small-power regulations were first instituted to refer and when vaccination was proposed as a preventive for small power regulations which employed plagues and scourges to punish the transgressions of mankind. In this way false thours of the nature and causes of the disease acted as no barroction to hygienic improvement. Earth AND DISEASE,—Modern This light has brought us to a better understanding of the subject. As stated in the first chapter, and as illustrated throughout the work, physiology is the science of vital power. Power is the accompatiment of material change, and the manifestations of all animal functions we have seen to be dependent upon vital transformations. Not only is the living body in constant visible movement, but in all its minutest parts and this she had removed in the constituent atoms, and it is in this that for many powers and to the highest and most vigorous life, constitutes HFALTH; while the obstruction, depression, or preversion of these vital changes constitutes Disease. We thus escape from the mischievous error that maladics are foreign intrusions—substantive existences which excended in the living organism, and find that they are stupply disturbed physiological actions. A exercision of these vital changes constitute Disease. We this escape in the proportion of the products—the nutritive changes and organized promoti

youd the power of remetics, also intro out to eathly preventable. "There is no more interesting fact in the instory of medicine than that this condition, which has been looked upon at various times as plague, as a mysterious infliction of Divine instince, against which man could only strive in vain, or as a disease inseparable from long voyages, should have been proved by evidence of a most satisfactory character to arise from causes in the power of man to prevent, and to be curable by means which every habitable country affords." Instead of inquiring into the conditions of its origin, and seeking means of prevention, the medical profession was for hundreds of years engaged in ransacking nature, with the hope of finding something that might prove an effectual remedy. This was sought in vain until attention was turned to its cause, which was found to consist in a lack of vegetable food, and the simple prevention of farnishing it has been the signal to the almost total disappearance of the disease. Many other diministrations might be given of the efficiency of hygicale resources to arrest and prevent the spread of diagerous maladies, but they are needless.

REMEDIAL EXPLEIRENCE OF HYGIENIC AGENCUS.—Abother

prevent the spread of dinigerous maladies, but they are needless.

REMEDIAL INFLERNCE OF HYGIENIC AGENCIES.—Another important consideration deserves to be stafed in this place: It is that hygienic measures have a most inspertant remedial value. If the causes of health, when modified or pervicted, become causes of disease, to whatever extent restorative medicines may be desirable, it is certain that the first dictate of wisdom is to rectify these wrongly selling causes. Medical treatment, thus, has it a hygienic resources, and, with the enlargement of rational experience, these resources are coming into greater and greater promisence. All who have wisleed the progress of the healing art in recent times, will note that among the most enlightened practitioners there has been a Meanily diminishing confidence in medication, and an increasing reliance upon the sanitary influence of unture. It is notorious that in propertion to people's ignorance of their own constitutions and the true causes of disease, is their credialous confidence in pills, potions, and quantish absorbatics, and while this ignorance continues, there will of course be plenty of doctors who will pander to it. And not the least of the benefits which will follow the better diffusion of physical and sanitary information will be the protection of the commanity from the numberless impostures of charlatamsm and a better discrimination of the qualifications of competent physicals.

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the community from the numberless impostures of char lataness and a better descrimination of the qualifications of competent physicians.

Hyghenic Knowledge Industry of increase and diffuse knowledge on the subject of preserving health, as people will not use that which they already have. It is true that often they do not and this is part of a still larger truth, that only rarely does human action completely conform to the state of intelligence. That dereagement of the organism which constitutes a ferm of insaulty, in which the intellect sees what is right, while the discussed impulses drive irresistibly toward the wrong, its but a mobilid exaggeration of the common experience of mankind, who "see the right, but still the wrong pursue." But when due allowance is made for the force of habit which argos people on in the old courses, after they are reproduced by the judgment, there will be found still a constant tendency to adjustment between thought and action. Character, which is that organic stamp or molding of human nature by which its actions are determined, adapts itself but slowly to dead states; still such adaptation is constantly going forward, and it is in this that human progress essentially consists. In the matter of hygicine, much, as we have seen, has already been done to make action harmonize, with thought, while the more vividity traths are mentally realized, the more powerful will be the tendency to bring practice into conformity with them. While, therefore, it is not to be expected that, by the introduction of the study of physiology and hygicine into schools, disease will at once disappear, and everyhody live to be a hundred years old, it is nevertheless certain that the diffusion of this kind of knowledge is the only road to amelioration. As it has already led to great improvement, it cannot fail, in future, to lead to still more extensive improvement.

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tion, as it is an indispensible prerequiate to appointment.

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The Receiver of Taxes for the Tonn of Morrisonia is now receiving the State, Countr, and School Taxes, at Hammer's Hotel, junction of Railrond-are, and Boston Post-road, every day (Sompley excepted) from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Even per cent feet are added to all taxes remaining unpaid after the 20th of Schmary. The Receiver will soon be compelled to make a reform of uppend taxes to the Country Treasurer, and then the wish to save further expense and trouble would do well to call immediately as above.

Amusements. TUESDAY. | PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE. OLYMPIC THEATER.

The New Spectacular Ballet Pantonline,
By GEORGIE L. POX, entitled
By HUMPTY DUMPTY, LEWIS & JOHNSON,
M. JAMHON. Scenery, all new, by.

Music, all new, by.

Generatures by.

OPENING BURLESQUE.

Characters by Miss A. Harrison, Mrs. C. Edmoods, Messrs. Sinclair,

Characters by Miss A. Harlson,
Howland, Quinlan, and others.
CHARACTERS IN HARLEQUINADE:
M.C. K. POX.
Pantalonn.
M.L.E. RITA SANGALI,
M.L.E. RITA SAN

MILLE BETTY RUL.

in grand ballet, together with the distinguished maitre de ballet,
MONS BAFTISTAN,
and a full corps of Corrybees, Skating Caralyal with Miss CARBIB A.
MORE and J. ENGLER, ir.
SCENERY ALL NEW, and as follows:

I. Reireat of Romance.
II. Valler of Fertality.
III. Fairy Grotto.
IV. Country Iun.
V. Broadway Dining-Room,
VI. Enchanted Garden.
VII. The Olympic Theater.
VII. The Olympic Theater.
Note that Saloon.
Matinces, 14 WEDNESDAY and SATURDAYS.
Neats secared six days in advance.

** Comparison of Country Country

"HUMPTY DUMPTY"-(Olympic Theater.) FIRST PERFORMANCE THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING. G. L. POX'S great Pantomine, the production of which was unavoid-ably postponed last night,

WILL CERTAINLY BE PERFORMED TO-NIGHT.

Purchasers of reserved tickets for last night will be entitled to the same seats this evening. Tickets for the remaining nights of the week will be accepted in the order of the performances for which they were nurchased, thus: Tickets for the second night (Tuesday) will hold good for Wednesday; thind night, on Thorslay; fourth night, friday, and so on. Should the arrangement prove inconvenient, our patrons may either change their tickets to other nights, or have their money refunded; provided that applications for the refunding of money be made at the Box Office before to clock of the strong for which they were purchased.

MATINER TO-MORROW and SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lesses and Manager.

THE GURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT QUARTER BEPORK 3, AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT ELEVEN OCLOCK.

OF THE NEW FAIRY BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA. HOUSES NIGHTLY OVERFLOWING WITH THE MOST CRITICAL OF AUDIENCES,

To withcan the GRANDEST PRODUCTION YET OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.
TUESDAY, March 10, 1935, will be presented, for the 54th time, TUESDAY, March 10, 1925, will be presented, for the 54th times,
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S VERY RENOWNED and
ONLY GRAND PARISHENNE BALLET TROUPS.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS,
INGREASED ORCHESTBA AND FULL CHORUS,
AN EXCELLENT CAST, &c.
The Piece concludes with an
ASTONISHING TRANSPORMATION.
Revealing THE ERIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON PLT,
A DAZZLING SCENE OF ENCHANTING SPLENDOR,
Empirocable in Grandbor, Peauly, and Detail.
A GRAND MATINES EVERY SATURDAY AT L.
SHATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

ENDERSOR THE EATER.

FRENCH THEATER.

Lessee and Director.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GENOLATEIN.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERA OF THE AGE!

ONE-HUNDRED AND-PORTY FORETH TIME!

THE GRAND DUCHESS,

With the original Parision Artists,
TURDDAY EVENING, AT FIGHT O'CLOCK,
AND RYSAY EVENING,
Except Saturday evening, and for the
MATINEE NEXT EATURDAY, AT ONE,
for which seafs will be secured as usual.
In releared, and will speedly be produced, with new scenery, contumes
and exposintments, after many weeks of careful preparation, Offenbuch's
celebrated opera benefic, earthed.
LA BELLE HELENE.

NEXT SATURDAY EVENING.

ME. C. DRUETS BENEFIT.

LA CLOSERIE DES GENETS.

Seits secured at the Theater, Schmar's, No. 701, and Peters's, No. 200

Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager. Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
It is respectfully authorized that Mr. Lester Wallack's Sact draws of RONEDALS.

will be acted

EVERY EVENING,
The drams, on its revival, was received with even greater enthusiasm than attended its original production.
Chapacters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEO, HOLLAND, Mr. B. T. RINNGGLD, Mr. C. H. BOCKWELL, Mr. M. LEZZER TIMOREX, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mr. E. CASHIN, Miss ROSE EVINGGE, Mrs. VERNON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFFON, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss CARMAN.

JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEPTON, Miss Mark Barrell, and CARMAN.

ACT I.

Rosedale Manor House, with Park and Grounds adjoining, ACT II.

Gethic Apartment in Rosedale Manor House
ACT III.

Interior of Matthew Leigh's Cottage in the sidage.

ACT IV.

Scene 1--Reception Room in Rosedale Manor House.

Scene 2--The tipsey Deli and Waterfall by startight. (In this scene will be presented some novel effects.)

Scene 1--Matthew Leigh's Cottage.

Scene 1--Matthew Leigh's Cottage.

Scene 3--Conservators at Rosedale, decorated with military acms and trophics, fostonored and lighted up for a Ball.

Doors open at 74. Performance commences at 8.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourierath at, opposite Academy of Music.

MATINEEN AT 23.

WEDNISDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
Engagement of the celebrated
MILE GARLOTTA DE BERG,
who will appear in conjunction with
MSS LUCILLE WATSON,
thus säurding the public an opportunity of witnessing
THE TWO GREATINST LADY RIDERS
EVER SEEN IN AMERICA
IN THE SAME RING ON THE SAME NIGHT,
PPAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
LAST WEEK of Prof. Hotchisson and his LAST WEEK of Prof. Hotelmoon and his TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS.
LAST WEEK of the great Equity Council of THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

71ST REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., GRAND FULL DEESS RECEPTION. PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

STEINWAY HALL. SECOND SERIES MORNING AND EVENING READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARK,

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH II, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH D.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, MACBETH.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock. The Wediscelay Morabig Reading at 0 o'clock p. m.
THE PUBLIC ARE RESPICTFULLY INFORMED THAT THE MORNING READING ON SATURDAY WILL COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK, INSTEAD OF 3 F. M., AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED.
Admission to each Reading, \$1.

Reserved Seats. \$1.50. 0

Studie Tickets, for each Reading, may be precured This Morning at 9 ciock, and the following days.

SPRCIAL NOTICE.

No more lickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the hold of the Hall. To avoid interruption the andience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Residings.

71. -DISTINGUISHED MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS AT PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, MARCH 10. EVERETT ROOMS (corner Thirty-fourth-st. and Breadway).—GRAND BISTORICAL TABLEAUX. France almost 18th. Italy, viernamy, Napoison, and Bismarck. Four Lectures by ALONSO TICPT, begin Thursday evening. Merch 12, at 8 ofclock. Tickets at \$5 the series, and \$1 the evening. Now for sale at Solineers, No. 70 Breadway.

71. DOWNING GIVES HIS MUSIC AT PIKE'S OFERA HOUSE, ON THESDAY EVENING NEXT.

Tectures and Meetings.

COOPER UNION for the Advancement of Science and Art.—A lecture on the "Paris Exposition" will be de-tivered by ELAHOTT C. COWDIN, esq., in the large hall of the Cooper Callen, on SATURDAY NYENING, March 14, at 6 o'clock. Tickets can be had free on application at Office, or the Reading Room, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. 10. EDWARD CARSWELL, the Canadian Ora-tor, will deliver an ADDRESS on the occasion of the Zid Anniver-sary of Mosaic Temple of Honer, No. 1, to be held at Dodworth Hall, No. 808 Broadway, on TURBDAY EVENING, March 10, 1868. The programme will be varied by Singing, Tableaus, and Recitations. Doors open at 7; performance at 7; o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

THE REV. ALFRED C. ROE will Lecture THIS EVENING at 8 o'cleek, in church cor. Broome and Ridge at Subject: "Life in the Breastworks before Petersburg." Admission free. THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock—In the Lecture-roum, No. 900 Broadway, a description of the brave struggle of the Cretars will be given by Mr. J. E. H. SKINSER, lately from Creta Entrance on Twentieth at. Friends of the Cretan dause are invited to

AM I LONG LIVED? AM I WELL INSURED? ACADEMY OF MUSIC

TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 8 o'clock, A CONVERSATIONAL LECTURE will be given ander the auspices of THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE CO., EY

T. S. LAMBERT, M. D., Physiological Actuary of the Company. ON THE

FAMILY INHERITANCE AND PERSONAL INDI-CATIONS OF LONGEVITY, illustrated by facts exhibited in the persons and lives of our most conspicuous citizens.

By request, a part of the lecture will be occupied in showing the relations of these ambjects to

LIFE INSURANCE,

Every one should know his probable longevity. For want of this knowledge, millions of dollars in this city alone are badly invested.

Tickets #1, admitting lady and grathman. Seats reserved until 8 o'clock can be seened by application at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, or at the Central Office of the Company, 419 and 421 Broadway. GEO. W. MORGAN, esq., will perform on the Plano.

TROVATORE, With the following powerful east:

MADAME PAREPA ROSA,

MADAME ELIZA LUMLET, MADAME ELIZA LUMBEY,
(Her first appearance in America is Opera.,
SIGNOR PANCANI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
The sale of seats will common this merning.
Admission 51; Reserved seats, 50c, estra; Halsour boxes, 5 in
Por sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 114
Broadway, and at Pike's Opera House. A CADEMY OF MUSIC.

MME. DE LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLFS
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY will give a brief season of Opers, commencing
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1952.
Several important works will be revived. The nale of Seats will commence on SATURDAY, March 14, at the Box Office of the Academy of Music; Schirmeric, No. 701 Broadway, at Macy's, No. 112 Broadway.
Poll particulars will be assocuped shortly. A CADEMY OF MUSIC.

Amusements.

S. N. PIKE
MAX MARETZEK.
L. P. HARRISON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March II.
TENTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT,
On which occasion will be performed

Benefit of the
SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FIRE AT
PARNUM'S MUSEUM,
WEDNISDAY, March 11,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING. P. T. BARNUM, ESQ.,
Will address the sudience.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
With Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsey, in the afternoon at 23.
PALE JANET.
With other attractions, at 73 in the evening.
The course Museum Company will appear.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

OPERA HOUSE NEWARE, M. J.,

J. M. MURDOCH MANAGER.

The Eminent Tragedian

EDWIN BOOTH,

Supported by the Laberted rooms artist

MISS MARY MCVICIER.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY, March 9, HOMEO AND JULIET, TURSDAY, March 16,

MERGHANT OF VENICR; WEDNESDAY, March 11, OTHELLO;

THURSDAY, March 12, RICHELIEU; FRIDAY, March 13, HAMLET;

SATURDAY, March 14, RICHARD III.

SATURDAY ATTERNOON ONLY. SATURDAY, March 14, RICHARD III.

SATURDAY APTRENOON ONLY.

BOOTH MATINEE, LABY OF LYONS.

Trains leave Depot foot Contributions, for Newark, every hour and retorning leave Marketst, Newark, at j before 11 and j before 12, gaving
ample time to reach train after the performance.

DANVARD'S MUSEUM,

Broadway and Thirdesheel.

Brandway and Thirdesheel.

In five Acts, 12 Tableaux, and 20 Seenes.

This great deams will be presented with a powerful east, appropriate seenery, and thrilling effects. Been think a grand and magnifects as seenery, and thrilling effects. Been thinks a grand and magnifects as seenery, and thrilling effects. Been thinks with a grand and magnifects as seenery, and thrilling effects. Been thinks with a grand and magnifects as seenery, and thrilling effects. Been thinks a statemay—UNCLE TOWN CABIN.

Matines Sandway—UNCLE TOWN CABIN.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS'S FIFTH CONCERT FOR THE FREE ORPHEON SCHOOL FUND

FOR THE FREE ORPHEON SCHOOL FUND

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at STEINWAY HALL, at 8 o'clock, saidsted by Miss MINA GRARK, Sopranc, Mr. C. P. WHITING Tenory, Mr. C. H. DIBBLE, Conductor; and Mr. E. WARDEN and Miss ST. ALBANS, the number Boffs vecilist from Louden. Telestic Scentard St. soid by Schirmer, No. 701 Broodway. O.N. SNOW Agest.

71.—THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

PROMEMBADE AND BEERSPION,

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
LOTTA,
WITH A FULL AND WELL-SELECTED COMPANY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1993.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1993.

that all Miss Braddon's readers in this city may see it.

GREAT GAMBLING SORSE.

Introducing PARO, RENO, AND GOULET BE.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

BARNEY WILLIAMS's Broadway Theater, Third week of the brilliant success of CHANFRAU and SAM.
CHANFRAU as SAM.
THE FINE CAST and SUPERS MOUNTINGS.

71. -GRAND FULL DRESS PROMENADE AND RECEPTION PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE 30TH WEEK.

LAST WEEK.

THE PILGRIM

will close its magnificent entertainments this week.
ISIMENSE SUCCESS.

71. THE "OLD AMERICAN GUARD,"
AT PIRE'S OPERA HOUSE,
TUESDAY EVENISO, MARCU 10. NTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION of Have-Opening June 1, and closing October 31, 1962.
Navigation, Goods, Fishing, Agriculture, Naval Art, &c. The term for admission closing Marie 31. American Exhibitors will please apply without out delay to the General Agency, No. 40 Broadway. V. PRECHT.

Out delay to the General Agency, No. 40 Broadway.

71. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
TIST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y. RECEPTION.

METROPOLITAN PORICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT No. 26, 1 Now York, March 10, 1065.

NOTICE.—Company to the Tist Regiment Reception this evening, at Pike's Opera Hoase will be admitted at the entrance of Twesty-third'st. Coaches will approach from the west through Twenty-thirdst. passing out through Eightheave. In taking up, coaches will form in the same onler established for the delivery of their company. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door and now wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be \$1 for each possenger without regard to distance in the city. No coach will be ableved in fine but work as are passed by inspection. CHAS. N. BEAUKETT, Captain and Inspector of Harkuey Coaches.

THE PARIS PICTURES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Will continue until March 11.

Jegal Botices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, City and Counts of NewYork.—GEORGE W. RIGGS, ADOLPHUS T. RIECKHOEFER and JOHN ELLIOTT, Plantiffs, agt. ALBRET HERSTADT and FRANCIS COLLIUEN ADAMS. Defendants—Showmous for money demand on courtext. (Coin. not ser.)—To the Defendants You are hereby summoused and required to answer the compalable in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 16 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, within teach of the Serve and if you fail to answer the soid complaint within the time aforeasid, the plantiffs in this aution will take budgment against you for the sum of one thousand delthers, with interest from the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixt severe, beald the car of this action.—Dated New-Tork, February 18, 1989.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of also Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 21th day of Reptage. Fig. 1 action 2.

SUPREME COURT-City and County of New-SUPREME COURT—City and County of NewSyrk—John C. Kolilsaat against Mrs. E. DUMONT and Mr.
MITH. composing the firm of Mrs. E. DUMONT & Co.—Summons for
money demand on contract.—You are hereby summoned and required to
asswer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of
the clerk of the City and County of New-York; and of which a copy in
herewith arred upon you, and serve, a copy of your answer to the said
complaint on the subscriber at his office. No. 52 John street, in the city
of New-I art, within twenty days after the sorice hereof, exclusive of
the day of such service, and if you fall to subsert the said complant
within the time storeasid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment
against you for the sem of six bundred and thirty dollars and one centwith interest from the seventh day of Decomber, one thousand eight
hundred and sixty-acrea, heade the coats of this action—Dakes NewYork, Ped. 21, 1888.

To the Defendants.

To campiants in this action was fixed in the collect of the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of Formary, 1978.

JAMES L. PHELDS, Jr., Plaintiff's Atterney,

JAMES L. PHELDS, Jr., Plaintiff's Atterney,

Machinery.

A NDREWS'S PATENT OSCILLATING EN GINER, Smoke-burging, and Superbeating BOILERS, friction proofed HOISTERS, and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS. Manufactured by WM. U. ANDREWS & BRO., No., 412 to 415 Water-st., No., 1 or ARTESIAN or EARTH-BORING MACHINE, which will sink a well from 9 to 24 inches in diameter to a depth. It desired, of 3,000 feet; can be seen in operation opposite the Harlem Religional depot at Most Haven. Those inforested are invited to witness its operation. Por further particulars, apply to the effice of the EARTH-BORING MACHINE GOMPANY, as the Machinery Depot of the NewYork Stead Engine Company, Nos. 120 and 123 Chambers et., New York. CALENDARS.—A stack of second-hand CAL-ENDARS WANTED, of best chilled fron, for book papers: machine 72-inch. Address, with full particulars. I, L. DAY, No. 1 State-st.

FIRE-ESCAPES, for Tenement-Houses, made and put up in accordance with law; mangles for broning clothes be broken families, and laundries, at reduced prices. DUNCAN, No. of Frankfort-st.

GORDON QUARTO PRESS, in good order, and POTTER DRUM PRINTING PRESS, bed. 30red. good as new, for SALE. THOS. TAYLOR, No. 43 Centre-st., New York.

Fron Morks.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, NEW-TORK.
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK COLUMNS, LINTELS,

COMPLETE FIRE-PROOF STRUCTURES,

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VAULTS, &c., Of Cast or Wrought Iron.

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TRINITY BUILDING, No. III BLOADWAY,

Room B. Bassuret.

MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE AND CORRUGATED ROOF CO Construct and Put Up Corrugated Iron Buildings FOR WORKSHOPS, RAILEOAD DISPOTS, CHURCHES, LO SHUTTERS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. Offer to corrugate Sheet Iron for the trade upon very favorable terms.

Call and see Model Bridge, to which was awarded first premium at Pair
of American Institute.

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Office, No. 116 William st. J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
Plain and Creampental
IRON WORKS,

Non. 135 to 143 Centrest, N. I. Manufacturers of all kinds of Iron Work for BUILDINGS. ARCHITECTURAL

IRON WORKS,

Fourteenth-et, between Avenues B and C. Rew Fork.

D. D. BADGER, President.

Fire proof buildings of every description, and every kind of free Work
for building purposes, also for bridger.